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Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

SUPPLEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

To the Utrecht Gazette, of the 15th May 1787.

A relation of the combat between the Patriotic troops of the town, and the Provincial troops under orders of the Count d'Effren.

THE decisive moment is at last arrived—On the 9th instant, at two o'clock, advice was received at our town-house, that the two famous magistrates of Amersfort, Messrs. de Perponcher and de Athlone had thrown off the mask, and had advanced a body of troops, to take possession of the posts of Jutphaas and du Vaart. At the instant, were convoked the brave armed burgesses of Utrecht on the grand place of Neude.

It was on this place where the union was sworn to, which gave birth and liberty to take Seven United Provinces, between seven representatives, who raised and joined together the points of their swords; and it was on this place, where, about a year ago, the citizens of this town swore to lose the last drop of their blood, to recover their precious liberty, and to prevent the odious system of aristocracy. It was on this same place, in short, that the three companies of Patriots of this town were convoked with their auxiliaries, in virtue of their oath, when the advice was given of the invasion by the provincial troops, under orders of the Sieurs de Perponcher and de Athlone, in the posts of Jutphaas and du Vaart

On demanding a number of volunteers, all voices were raised, and every one cried they would go; but it was found proper only to take about two hundred men, patriots and auxiliaries, besides thirty chasseurs; these brave defenders of our liberty parted us at six in the evening, in the greatest effusions of joy, having charged their arms on the Neude, and having also twenty cartridges each in their boxes, and three small pieces of cannon at their head.

They arrived at Jutphaas at eight o'clock, when the troops, who were in possession, and ranged in order of battle, retired in an instant and retreated with precipitation to a small wood situated in the environ, about one league distance. The patriots followed regularly; a corps of thirty chesseurs and some fuzileers being sent as an advanced guard, it being nearly ten at night, and completely dark. The chesseurs found themselves surrounded by a troop of the enemy, who had laid concealed on their bellies on the ground. The chesseurs surprised, but not alarmed, returned in great haste to Mr. d'Averhoult, to give him notice that he was near the enemy; but in an instant the enemy fired a general discharge; and to deceive Mr. Averhoult, sounded a retreat, instead of a charge, and their fire was not less terrible, and continued, having killed Mr. de Viscber, adjutant to Mr. d'Averhoult, and the most intimate of his friends. The brave young man, seeing the Patriots were surprised, and that the enemy employed all their cunning and reason to accomplish their detestable ends, took hold of Mr. Peter Thoen by the hand, and said, "Courage, my dear Peter, we must fight, "—when a ball struck his hand, and another entered his belly. The same discharge occasioned the loss of R. C. Van Goens, commandant of the reserve of the artillery, and one of the best cannoneers; and threw out of the battle one of the best bombardiers, before they had time to discharge their pieces. The third piece had not yet come up, but was in the centre of the column, which Mr. d'Averhoult could not form properly on a place so crooked, (being only sixty feet in breadth) having on the left the great canal of Ryhne, and on the right an impracticable ditch, however he in an instant formed them in the best position he could, or as he now thought best for his object. He made them file on the right, and posted them behind some small trees, the thirty chesseurs and some fuzileers to protect the artillery, and take the enemy in the reverse, on which all depended. The chesseurs and the fuzileers had this moment a grand point to execute; their fire rolling to protect the embarrassing manœuvres that were necessary to get the artillery and the train to play in the front of the troop; which was a little impeded by a small proportion of high ground, that was on the interior part of the road, where Mr. d'Averhoult had posted the head of his principal column of infantry, and who was, if possible, to bear the fire of the enemy till he permitted them to answer it.

The Captains of the artillery having joined with the three pieces of artillery, which they fired only with cartridges, the cannoneers in a few minutes recompenced for loss of time. The fire of the enemy began soon to slacken; but was kept up briskly on both sides for about twenty-two minutes; when Mr. d'Averhoult, crying out in the front of the columns, "Advance, my friends, advance!" The troops who were near enough to hear this, were so much struck by the courageous call, that they lost all their courage, left off firing, and hastened away in the most astonishing confusion that history furnishes an example of. Mr. d'Averhoult then charged his artillery with bullets: But the fugitives did not think proper to stay any longer, leaving their drums, musquets, spontoons, hats, grenadiers caps, sabres, halberts and shoes behind, and the scattered remnants of the troops fled away through the countries they came.

Mr. d'Averhoult, after having displayed all the valour of an hero, and all the circumspection of a sage, being assured of the rout, and it being a quarter after eleven at night, he marched in the best order possible to Jutphaas, where he arrived at midnight. At five o'clock he detached a division of thirty men, to reconnoitre the field of battle.

One of the first cares of the conquerors was to go different routes, to take from the fugitive soldiers their arms and accoutrements, of which they had made such bad use. Two boats arrived at five o'clock in the morning, full of trophies of this memorable victory.

During the whole night it happened, all the inhabitants at Utrecht were kept waking in suspence, waiting the issue of an action, which they did not doubt was happening, from the noise of the artillery. The alarms were also given by the artillery on all the frontiers of Holland. But what was the joy when the first news arrived that Mr. d'Averhoult, one of the magistrates, but in the moment chief of the military citizens, was master of the field of battle, having routed and dispersed a detachment of military, who were distined to bathe their hands in the blood of the capital of our province, after having taken one of our most important posts. The bearers of this happy news were nearly deified. And at eight o'clock in the morning, there arrived in the canal which runs by the walls of our town-house a number of other boats, laden with haversacks, sabres, spontoons, halberts, and other military stores, belonging to the soldiers killed and dispersed during the action. A detachment of chesseurs also brought in a number of prisoners, and a chariot, with a soldier killed by three balls. All those objects were successively carried and displayed before an immense multitude of the people, who rent the air with their triumphs of joy, at seeing an enemy destroyed, who wanted to deprive them of their country and liberty.

About ten o'clock a barge arrived with all the chests and baggage of the enemy, their drums, officers spontoons, and all their ammunition, together with their military chest. We learn at the same time, that a company of the enemy of forty-eight, but reduced to sixteen, passed without arms or drums, on their way to Amersfort, in order, no doubt, to enjoy with their magistrates the virtue and glory they have gained.

At eleven o'clock the magistrates lost their last spy, which they had amongst us in the uniform of a chasseur, who the instant we are printing this, was conducted to the prison of this town, and no doubt will meet with his deserts.

At three o'clock arrived Mr. Van Goens who was sent on a commission from Vaart to Utrecht, having taken two soldiers, which he made prisoners and disarmed on his way. And having made them get up in his carriage, to shew them to the people, he may be said to have dragged two of the Orange party chained to his car.

The enemy had one hundred and twenty men more than the patriots.

Mr. Cornelius Viscber, the adjutant who was killed, was only twenty years of age.

It is curious to observe, that although the Stadtholder repeatedly denies any knowledge of these tumults, yet whenever they happen, the enemy always cry out in his name, as they did in this onset.

The number of killed and wounded were not ascertained when the above account was printed.

We have however received the following list from an officer belonging to the Custom-houses of Utrecht, of the booty taken by the conquering citizens: 109 hats, 17 drums, mostly pierced with balls; 30 chests of the officers with their baggage, 12 grenadier caps, a quantity of sabres and centurions, and the military chest, containing forty thousand florins. Two boats laden with baggage, four spoontoons, and 27 prisoners, the most of them wounded; besides 260 musquets, taken from those who were disarmed and who are fled to Vianen; also the horse belonging to the Major. According to the report of the prisoners, they had one hundred killed; the Burgesses lost only 7 men, and 25 or 30 wounded.

The prisoners depose, that they were conducted by force on this expedition, and that in general the greatest part of the soldiers and officers in all the national regiments, are decidedly averse to the intended despotism, which encourages them to imbrue their hands in the blood of their friends and fellow citizens, whilst they should be employed only against the enemies of the state.

On the particulars of the action being communicated to the States of Utrecht, they immediately came to a resolution in favour of the Burghers.

A party of the regiment of Walloons, under the command of General Grenier, in the service of the States General, have since taken post at Vaart, and another party at the village of Jutphaas, where also is arrived a detachment of the artillery of Holland.

The States of Amersfort on their side, in concert with the Stadtholder, are endeavouring to bring into the province of Utrecht a fresh reinforcement of the military; and among others, part of the regiment of Tuyle cavalry, that of the Hereditary Prince of Orange, German infantry, that of Bade Dorcelach.

The officers and soldiers of D'Efferen's regiments, who ran away from the citizens of Utrecht, are dispersed in many places, 29 of them with a Lieutenant, of which many are wounded, are taken prisoners, and detained until the States of Holland determine what shall be done with them: In the mean time they ordered every necessary care and allowance. Many others have taken refuge at Vianen, a small town depending on Holland. The rest of the other detachments, on being informed of the defeat of D'Efferen, have evacuated their posts. These States have determined to assist the citizens of Utrecht in any manner they may wish; and in consequence, on the 10th instant, they published a resolution accordingly.

The Stadtholder on the 4th instant addressed a letter to Mr. Fagel, Greffier of the States General, wherein he disclaims any knowledge of the report of expresses being sent from Nimeguen, to order the troops in Guelders and Utrecht to hold themselves in readiness for marching; and declares such reports are only calculated purposely to widen the breach between the Prince and the people.

The States of Overyssel consented, on the 4th instant to pay the troops and other charges of the generality, according to the ordinary state of 1785, on condition, that the disputes relative to Major Wildink, and the conduct of the troops employed against the towns of Hattem and Elbourg were settled

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, May 16.

The day before yesterday a party of hussars and about 40 or 45 of the chasseurs of Salm, had a smart skirmish with a detachment of cavalry from the regiment of Thuyl, when victory again declared in favour of the defenders of their country. The enemy fled after losing seven or eight men, of whom two being dead and one mortally wounded, were brought to this city with sixteen prisoners. A hussar had his horse killed under him, but the soldier who performed that exploit paid dear for his victory; for the dismounted hussar attacked his enemy sword in hand, and having brought him from his horse, mounted the animal, and joined his comrades in continuing the battle.

On the 14th, at 5 o'clock in the morning 20 hussars and 20 jagers went out under the Compte de Witgenstein, a relation to the Rhyn-grave, and on the road to Zeist met a party of the regiment of Thuyl, when a skirmish ensued, which terminated in favour of the hussars However, as the Compte perceived a large detachment on the way to cut off his retreat back to the town, he thought proper to retire to an advantageous post, where he waited for the enemy, and in a second action killed several, and sent some prisoners home.

We learn that the Council of state have resolved to commence a criminal prosecution against General Van Ryssel, commander of the line on the frontiers of Holland.

SNUFF

MILLS,

AT

WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for sale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, said to be fully equal to any imported from Europe. RAPPEE SNUFF, superior to what can possibly cross the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing, fine CUT for smoaking, to be had at the same place. The prices wholesale are 25 per cent. lower then any other state do furnish those articles. All orders addressed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted servants,

HUNT & ADAMS.

Williamsburg, March 9. 1787.

N. B. The above articles are to be had at their shop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's store on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

JULY 30, 1787

MR. ALEXANDER LOVE, with great freedom having notified for some weeks past his intentions to sell on the 6th of August, two tracts of land in my possession, known by the names of West Point and Mossum's island, this will inform the public, that Mr. Love has no right to sell those lands; that I forbid the sale of them, and shall refuse possession being given to any one who shall attempt to purchase them.

When a man refuses to abide on arbitration to which he had submitted by written contract, and commences suits to recover more than is awarded, and appeals to the Court of Chancery for a liquidation of his debt, he can have no power to say what will be his precise demand. As Mr Love chose to appeal to law and equity to establish his claims, let him patiently abide their decisions, resting assured that their decrees shall be strictly complied with.

C. BRAXTON

Notice is hereby Given

THAT a petition will be presented to the next Assembly, praying for an act to pass for clearing the river Appomattox, of every obstruction to navigation, for 80 or 90 miles above Petersburg.

DISCOURSE ON MASONRY.

The following discourse (translated from the original French) was lately pronounced at Brunswick (Lower Saxony) where Prince Ferdinand is Grand Master, by the Count T--- at the initiation of his Son.

"I congratulate you on your admission into the most ancient, and, perhaps, the most respectable society in the universe. To you the mysteries of masonry are about to be revealed, and so bright a sun never shewed lustre in your eyes in this awful moment, when prostrate at this holy alter, do you not shudder at every crime, and have you not confidence in every virtue? May this reflection inspire you with noble sentiments; may you be penetrated with a religious abhorrence of every vice that degrades human nature, and may you feel the elevation of souls which scorns a dishonourable action, and ever invites to the practice of piety and virtue.

"These are the wishes of a father and a brother conjoined. Of you the greatest hopes are raised; let not our expectations be deceived. You are the son of a mason, who glories in the profession; and for your zeal and attachment, your silence and good conduct, your father has already pledged his honor.

"You are now as a member of this illustrious order introduced a subject of a new country, whose extent is boundless. Pictures are open to your view wherein true patriotism is exemplified in glaring colours, and a series of transactions recorded, which the rude hand of time never can erase. The obligations which influenced the first BRUTUS and MANLIUS to sacrifice their children to the love of their country, are not more sacred than those which bind me to support the honor and reputation of this venerable order.

"This moment, my son, you owe to me a second birth; should your conduct in life correspond with the principles of masonry, my remaining years will pass away with pleasure and satisfaction. Observe the great example of our ancient masters, peruse our history and our constitutions. The best, the most humane, the bravest, and most civilized of men have been our patrons. Though the vulgar are strangers to our works, the greatest geniusses have sprung from our order. The most illustrious characters on earth have laid the foundation of their most amiable qualities in masonry. The wisest of princes, Solomon, planned our institution, at raising a temple to the Eternal Supreme Ruler of the Universe.

"Swear, my son, that you will be a true and faithful mason. Know from this moment that I center the affection of a parent in the name of a brother and a friend. May your heart be susceptible of love and esteem, and may you burn with the same zeal your father possesses. Convince the world by your new alliance you are deserving our favors, and never forget the ties which bind you to honor and to justice.

"View not with indifference the extensive connexions you have formed, but let universal benevolence regulate your conduct. Exert your abilities in the service of your king and your country and deem the knowledge you have this day attended, the happiest acquisition of your life.

"Recal to memory the ceremony of your initiation; learn to bridle your tongue and to govern your passions; and ere long you will have occasion to say, "In becoming a mason I truly became the man; and while I breathe will never disgrace a jewel that kings may prize.

"If I live, my son, to reap the fruits of this day's labour, my happiness will be complete. I will meet death without terror, close my eyes in peace, and expire, without a groan, in the arms of a virtuous and a worthy free mason."

LONDON, MAY 15.

THERE is now getting ready at Brest, a fleet consisting of 21 sail of the line and eight frigates, which it is alledged is for the purpose of exercising the marine

Almost all the troops of the Dutch line have refused to obey the orders of the States of Holland, declaring that they will remain steady to their oath. Two chiefs of regiments have declared, that if the States of Holland should suspend them, they would hold such suspension null and of none effect, and consequently should remain at the head of their regiments to execute the orders of the States General.

May 31. The remonstrance of the state of Brabant to the Emperor, in consequence of late alterations promulgated by the court of Vienna, conclude with the following spirited and manly expostulation: "We humbly entreat, if any invocations be deemed necessary, it may not be introduced without the concurrence of the States, who, were matters ordered otherwise, could not but come forth with his Majesty's coronation oath in their hands, and enforce their protest against any violation thereof. We remain, &c.

The Dutch patriots, as they call themselves, highly extol the conduct of Baron Schimmelpenink Van Der Oyen. That gentleman, who acts as Col. Commandant of the second battalion of the regiment of Weidere infantry, belonging to the regiment of Guelderland, being ordered to march against Utrecht, declared to the Stadtholder, that during the last war, he had given proof of his attachment to the republic, and was, for its welfare, ready to spill the last drop of his blood, but never was taught to draw his sword against his own countrymen concluding with a request that his Serene Highness would not force him upon such unnatural service. This prayer was rejected, though urged by petition to the States of Guelderland. Upon being thus disappointed, the Baron threw up his commission, and the lucrative post of Town-Major of Zutphen

Tuesday Sir James Harris, K. B. our Ambassador at the Hague, arrived in town from that place, and yesterday he had a long conference with his Majesty. Affairs there are still in great confusion. The day after the second action near Jutphas, the patriotic party sent to entreat Comte de Witgenstein to consent to a public and formal declaration of hostilities against the Stadtholder, which they pledged themselves to stand to with their blood. The Count received the message very respectfully, but professed himself in favour of more lenient measures, at least till he had taken M. D'Averhoult's advice on the occasion, who commanded in the first action of the 9th of May.

Wednesday Sir James Harris, Ambassador at the Hague, arrived at Harwick, on his way back to Holland.

From the Hague we hear that a request has been proposed to the States of Holland of a very serious nature—The principal articles of which is, to suspend the Stadtholder from his offices, and that of Admiral General, and to keep him from his revenue! This was to be proposed in Council on the 25th of May.

The origin of the present dissentions in Holand, and the cause of the late skirmish between the regulars and Burghers of the province of Utrecht is not clearly understood. The troops are supposed to have fought under the banner of the Stadtholder. But this is not the fact; the origin of the dispute arises from the city of Utrecht now forming their Council, which was deemed by the States an infringement on their Sovereign authority

We learn from undoubted authority, that attempts have been made in England, to counterfeit the present paper emissions of the United States, particularly those of North and South Carolina; and that a certain Robert Muir, or Mure, a native of Scotland, has been apprehended and committed to jail in Portsmouth, as a principal in the nefarious business. He is a tall, thin fellow, about 5 feet 9 inches high, dark brown hair, tied behind, is artful and shrewd, has a mean, hungry, desperate appearance, and dresses like a sailor, though he is no sailor by profession. He went from Charlestown, South-Carolina, in January last, in the ship John, Samuel Purchase, master, and arrived in London in March. He refuses to discover his accomplice, several of whom, it is suspected, are in London. And, from the number and variety of the notes of the United States found in his possession, and the large edition which he meant to print, it is probable he has been employed in America.

On regular complaint and information being made against him, the Mayor of Portsmouth caused him to be taken into custody, and the Grand Jury have found a bill against him—but it is very probable he will be set at liberty; for the crime cannot be deemed complete without the signatures, if it could without passing the bills.

His types, stamps, and implements, are all secured, and will be destroyed—among which are the following, viz. Ten different wood cuts, which together form the borders of two notes of North Carolina currency, one of one pound, the other of five shillings. A quantity of metal flowers, cast by William Caslon, letter founder, Bleiswell-street, London, which will make the same impression as on the reverse sides of the above, and other notes, which he wanted to have counterfeited.

Copy of Mr. Caslon's bill found on Muir—

London, April 12, 1787.

Mr.—— bought of Wm. Caslon.

lb.	oz.			s.	d.			
2	8	of great primer flowers	at	1	0	per lb.	2	6
3	13	small pica - - -		1	2	-	4	5½
2	15	long Primer - -		1	6	-	4	5
6	9	brevier - - -		2	6	-	15	
						£	0	12 9½

Received for W. Caslon,

E. WHITE.

Part of the long primer flowers having been much used, supposed to have been taken from some printing-office.

A card on which are fixed a specimen of cuts from the originals of the ornaments required to go round the reverse sides of the notes.

An original five shilling note, North-Carolina currency, the signers names obliterated.

Another note, No. 17,459, signed J. Hunt, B. M. Cullock.

A six penny note, signed J. Hunt, No. 1356.

A five shilling Charlestown note, No, 3004, subscribers names cut out.

A two shilling note, No. 11,849, signed J. Hunt and B. M. Cullock.

A twenty shilling note.

They appear to be all printed by Thomas Davis of Halifax.

There is no doubt but he has accomplices in London; for on discovering a deficiency of two articles in the border of a note, of which he wanted 1030 copies, he said he would send to London for them. The wood cuts and metal borders are so nicely imitated as to render a discovery of the forgery extremely difficult

The discovery was made by one Carpenter, an honest, ingenious engraver of London, and by Mr. Mowbray, printer of Portsmouth. Muir, it seems, applied to the former to engrave the plates, and to the latter to strike off several thousand copies, of the paper bills of North and South-Carolina.

The government, and the magistrates, both in London and Portsmouth, have conducted themselves upon this occasion, with great propriety.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica)

A DISCOVERY *has lately been made by a physical gentleman in Clarendon of extracting gums in large quantities, by an easy process, from a great variety of trees in this island, which bids fair to be of great advantage to the proprietors of wood lands in general, and the important secret discovered by the same gentleman of dissolving resinous and other gums in water or spirits, and of rendering them miscible in a very simple manner, with expressed or essential oils, without the intervention of any medium heretofore known, will prove of infinite service to medicine and the arts. It is sincerely to be wished by every friend to merit, that this gentleman may meet the encouragement his assiduity deserves.*

NASSAU, June 9.

TUESDAY last Mr. Drysdale, tender Vigilant, returned from the custom-house cruise to windward, during which she made the following seizures. The American schooner Friendship, Volan[illegible] of North Carolina, which arrived here the 25th ult. - French schooner Deux Amis, Mauras, of Aux Cayes; - the American sloop Little Robert, Canon, of New York. The two last came in with the Vigilant.

On the 22d of May, the Vigilant's water being nearly expended, she put into Turks Island for a fresh supply. Immediately on her boat going ashore a number of people assembled in a riotous manner on the beach; some of them dragged the sailing master, Mr. Bowes out of the boat, and abused him and several of the sailors; they likewise insulted and menaced Mr. Drysdale, and swore that in despite that all he could do, they would have the Americans to trade with them as formerly. In all appearance they would have proceeded to still greater outrages, had not a British man of war very opportunely hove in sight, when they thought it most prudent to desist, Effectual measures, it is confidently said, will be immediately taken for bringing to a sense of duty the persons who had the temerity to be the principals in this daring insult on government.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

The UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS Assembled.

New-York July 6, 1787.

RESOLVED, That the Board of Treasury direct the contractor for the copper coinage to stamp on one side of each piece the following device, viz. Thirteen circles linked together, a small circle in the middle with the words "United States" round it, and in the center the words "We are one," on the other side of the same piece the following devices, viz. A dial with the hours expressed on the face of it, a meridian sun above, on one side of which is to be the word.

"Fugio," and on the other, the year in figures "1787" below the dial, the word "mind your business."

The last fire at constantinople, which happened on the 7th of February, in the suburbs of Galata, consumed near 7000 houses. This is the way the people under the Ottoman tyranny usually demonstrate their dissatisfaction with public affairs. This part of the city was the abode of the foreign ambassadors, and a great place for trade, consequently the loss of property is the greater.

Extract of a letter from Stockbridge (Berkshire county) July 7.

"There is little or no apprehension of danger from any public opposition, that the rebels are now able to make against government. I do not conceive, that as a body, we have any thing to fear from them. Some abandoned and desperate individuals may, here and there, perpetrate thefts and robberies; but I do not conceive that if they are still disposed to prosecute any rebellious plans, they will be able to collect in such forces, that a greater may not readily be collected to oppose them. I believe they will not, in future, be able to find protection in the state of New-York; as I have no doubt but the authority of that state will give every necessary aid to the apprehending of any persons, who, by fleeing there, may seek to screen themselves from the justice of this.

"May I be permitted to suggest, whether, at present, a vigilant exertion of civil authority may not probably be attended with more permanent and salutary effects, than a military force. Does not the latter tend to keep up the idea of the strength and importance of the rebels? must it not occasion a considerable expence to government, and bring an additional burthen on the citizens; and may not this tend to weaken the attachment of the less discerning, to a government, which they fell so expensive?"

We are informed that the Federal Convention will continue their deliberations about a month longer; and that there will then be presented to the public a scheme of continental government adapted to the circumstances and habits of the people, without regard to the fine-spun systems of elementary writers.

July 30. It is fashionable in the European prints to describe the United States as convulsed with intestine tumults, and borne down with private calamities; but when we review the present state of the old established empires, we shall be able to retort the charges that are alledged against our infant sovereignty; and to draw some consolations from considering our temporary embarrassment as an evil common to all governments, and not as an indication of the singular weakness of our own. France, notwithstanding the energy of despotic rule, has been poisoned by the malversation of her public ministers; and the innumerable bankruptcies that have lately occured in that Kingdom, threatened destruction to the national credit. Russia and the Porte are agitated with the apprehensions of war. Great Britain amusing herself with the parade of an impeachment, or the quarrels of her monarch and his son; totters beneath the enormity of her debt, and the increasing corruption of her offspring; while Holland (the republican and phlegmatic Holland) burns with the flames of civil war. Which then, of these nations can boast superior happiness? Let the citizens of America recollect the past, and they will rather wonder that they are so well, than lament that they are not better; but then anticipate the future, and they will find that their prosperity and honor depend upon themselves.

SHIP NEWS.

Extract of a letter from M. Berryman, master of the Fayal Packet, to Henry Nash, Esq; of New-York, dated at Fayal, May 17, 1787.

"Captain French and crew are here in prison, for running his vessel on shore plump on the beach, in a fine day off town with seven feet water in the hold. There are spoil holes in the stern, with fresh plugs in them but it is supposed it was wilfully done, in order to recover a great insurance. He is to sail for Lisbon as a prisoner, there to be tried, or in England. The vessel is got off quite sound and tight, and sold. She was loaded with flax seed from New-York.

RICHMOND, AUGUST 9.

BY a gentleman from New York we learn of the arrival of the June Packet at that port, and that his Excellency Monſ. Van Berckle, had received intelligence of a very alarming nature, viz. That an engagement had taken place at Utrecht between the troops of his Highneſs the Prince of Orange and thoſe of the Republican party, wherein a great number of lives were loſt.——That in conſequence thereof the Bank of Amſterdam was ſhut up, and the Engliſh merchants and monied gentlemen had departed for London. In ſhort all things were in anarchy and confuſion from the laſt intelligence.——A further and more ſuccinct account may be expected in a few days.

Letters from Georgia mention the deplorable ſituation of that ſtate, and their daily expectations of an Indian war. As they have nothing among them but a paper currency, they are very indifferently prepared for ſuch an event. From a variety of cauſes, this country has not much recovered herſelf ſince the peace. Her inhabitants were conſiderably involved with Britiſh merchants and others; ſo that their old debts will be a great draw back from the produce of their induſtry.—Their frontier ſettlers and the Indians are too often a quarrelling, murders on both ſides frequently take place, and ſome times it is difficult to determine who are the aggreſſors.

A letter from Liſbon, dated April 21, ſays, the American frigate Hancock, of 32 guns, Captain Batiſcombe, is arrived here as convoy to 11 veſſels from Philadelphia and other ports, four of which are bound up the Mediterranean.

On Thurſday laſt the noted horſe thief Prater Walker, was apprehended in this city, and committed to the public jail.

By a gentleman immediately from the back country we are informed, that Col. Robertſon, on hearing that a number of the Chickamauga tribe were eſtabliſhing and building a town at the Muſcle Shoals on the Tenaſee, with a view of carrying on a trade with the inhabitants of New Orleans, aſſembled a party to the amount of about 150 men from the Cumberland ſettlement in the latter end of June laſt, and marched in ſuch a private manner againſt them as to make a complete ſurpriſe, killing forty one Indians and four Frenchmen on the ſpot, and took three Indians priſoners, alſo forty rifles, with the loſs of only one man killed, and eight wounded. In ſearching their huts were found the following articles, viz. Thirteen trunks of dry goods, 1000 weight of beaver furr, a bag of money, (in gold and ſilver) ſuppoſed to contain as much as a half-buſhel, a large quantity of powder and ſhot, 6,600 patterns of deer ſkins, three barrels of rum, three barrels of ſugar, ten bags of coffee, ſundry boxes of tea, and 13 horſes.

On the 26th ult. the Fœderal Convention having reſolved upon the meaſures neceſſary to diſcharge their important truſt, adjourned till Monday the 6th inſt. in order to give a Committee appointed for that purpoſe, (viz. Mr. Randolph of Virginia, Mr. Goreham of Maſſachuſetts, Mr. Elſeworth of Connecticut, Mr. Wilſon of Pennſylvania, and Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina) time to arrange and ſyſtamize the materials which that Honourable Body have collected. The public curioſity will ſoon be gratified; and it is hoped, from the univerſal confidence repoſed in this Delegation, that the minds of the people throughout the United States are prepared to receive with reſpect, and to try with a fortitude and perſeverance, the plan which will be offered to them by men diſtinguiſhed for their wiſdom and patriotiſm.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Brig Jacob & Herman, ——, Rotterdam, via St. Euſtatius.
Amazon, ——, Broadway.
Schooner Experiment, Gold, Baltimore.
Grizzy, Grymes, Port-au-Prince.
Sincerity, White, New York.
Betſey, Haliday, St. Euſtatius.
Sloop Rebecca, Scroſbie, Martinique.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Elizabeth, Gilbert, Antigua.
Richmond, Lee, London.
Douglas, Baine, London.
Schooner ——, Watſon, St. Euſtatius.

FROM Mr. LINDSAY's MARINE INTELLIGENCER

JULY 29.

Arrived the brig David in diſtreſs, having thrown overboard a quantity of coffee, and ſundry other articles.—This veſſel was bound from Cape Francois to Nantz, but meeting with bad weather ſhe bore away for this port.

Capt. Grymes of the ſchooner Grizzey from Port-au-Prince, about ſix days ago, ſpoke a brig, Cptain Butler, from Antigua, bound to Baltimore, alſo ſpoke a ſchooner from Barbadoes for Alexandria.

By the Betſey, Capt. Halladay, from St. Euſtatius, we are informed, that a ſchooner from this port had carried away her main maſt, and was endeavouring to get into the Capes laſt Saturday morning, under her foreſail and jib.

For Sale,

A BRIG

Of about 150 hogſheads burthen,

Now on the Stocks,

And will be ready for launching in a few days.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to me on Prtowmack river, Roſiers creek, Weſtmoreland county.

THOMAS STHRESHLY.

JULY 21. 1787.

ROOTE's LAND,

FORMERLY advertiſed to be ſold on the 12th of June, remains undiſpoſed of, and will certainly be expoſed to ſale (on the premiſes) on the ſecond Tueſday in September next, agreeable to a decree of the High Court of Chancery.

RICHARD CORBIN.

Laneville, July 28, 1787.

WILLIAMSBURG, Auguſt 6, 1787.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of THOMAS OUSBY deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in to the ſubſcriber, and thoſe indebted are deſired to pay immediately, as I ſhall render an account to the Court of Huſtings for the city of Williamſburg, in November next.

JOHN BRYAN, Serjeant.

FOR SALE,

FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF

LAND,

Lying in GOOCHLAND county,

Within a mile and a half of James river, three miles of Carter's ferry, and about forty from Richmond, the plantation is in excellent order for croping, very good houſes for the accommodation of a ſmall family, and all neceſſary out houſes to ſecure the crop, I preſume no one will purchaſe without viewing the premiſes, therefore any thing further ſaid might be unneceſſary, I will give conſiderable credit for two thirds of the purchaſe. Inquire of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

J. WOODSON.

TO BE SOLD,

At CURLE's, *in Henrico county, on Thurſday the 16th day of Auguſt next, for ready caſh, about ſeventy valuable*

NEGRO SLAVES,

OF VARIOUS QUALITIES.

Tradeſmen, Houſe Servants, *&c. &c.* &c. a life eſtate in the ſtock of cattle, horſes, ſheep, &c. all the plate and furniture of every kind, late the property of Col. Richard Randolph, deceaſed.—And on Thurſday the 30th of Auguſt, will be offered for ſale, on the ſame terms, at Clover Foreſt, in Cumberland county, about forty or fifty

SLAVES,

Together with a conſiderable number of valuable cattle, horſes, and hogs. The above is for the purpoſe of diſcharging the debts due from the ſaid Randolph's eſtate, after (firſt) adjuſting his adminiſtration to the eſtate of Ryland Randolph, deceaſed, of Turkey Iſland. All perſons who had obtained judgments in the life time of the deceaſed, are requeſted particularly to attend, as a neglect may prove to the loſs of their debts.

The EXECUTORS.

JULY 20, 1787.

MARCUS ELCAN,

Has for Sale,

AT HIS STORE,

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

BEST GENEVA IN CASES,

MOLASSES,

WINE,

BAR IRON,

GERMAN STEEL, &c. &c.

Which he will ſell for Caſh, Country Produce, or Public Securities, on moderate terms.

Goochland County, March 7, 1787.

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM PARSONS, late of Henrico county, are warned to produce them properly authenticated before the enſuing Court, of the aforeſaid county, as I propoſe then to make a final ſettlement of my executorſhip, and ſhall not conſider myſelf liable for any claim againſt the eſtate, after that time.

SAMUEL PARSONS, Ex'or.

HENRICO COUNTY, Auguſt 15, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber having ſerved many years as overſeer, and ſteward, now offers his ſervice to any gentleman who would wiſh to employ him in the latter capacity. Any perſon who would wiſh to employ him may be aſſured that he will come well recommended. A line addreſſed to him in Henrico county, near the New Bridges, and left with the Printer will be duly attended to by

JESSE WILLIAMS.

I have for ſale,

ON LONG CREDIT,

A VARIETY OF

STOCK,

Of different kinds;

And I would alſo HIRE,

SEVERAL LIKELY

NEGRO FELLOWS,

Who are accuſtomed to the plantation buſineſs.

LANDS

Offered for SALE.

I HAVE one thouſand ACRES in Berkley county of the firſt quality, which I propoſe to ſell; the tract may be divided into two or three compact and convenient farms, its ſituation about three miles from Keye's Ferry over Shanadore, five from Harper's over Potowmack, nine from Shepperd's town, fourteen from Martinſburg, twenty from Wincheſter, and ſixty from Alexandria.

If no agreeable propoſal is made for this LAND before, or at the Jockey-club races at this town in October, I offer my LAND on Maſſaponax, containing one thouſand and ninety ſeven acres for ſale, it layeth between five and ſix miles below Frederickſburg, and about two miles from Rappahanock river.

I have alſo for SALE

Or to rent ſome well improved LOTS in this town, and ſome unimproved for ſale.

CHARLES YATES.

Frederickſburg, July 30, 1787.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be preſented to the next Aſſembly, from the inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, praying that an act may paſs for ſelling the glebe land therein, and applying the money to the ſupport of the poor in the ſaid county; and alſo for opening the churches to all preachers who wiſh to enter therein to worſhip GOD.

POETRY.

LINES *written on the Wainscot of an* INN.

UNHAPPY wainscot, to receive
What every blockhead please to leave;
Who' void of sense, or taste, or wit,
By no reproof or satire hit,
To spoil thy paint will take such pains,
Exposing too his want of brains.

ANSWER.

GRIEVE not for me, the wainscot cries,
I, as I ought, such trash despise;
'Tis you, whose mem'ry's forc'd to bear
The filthy nonsense scribbled here;
'Tis you, who have most cause for sorrow—
Behold! the dishclout comes to morrow.
Ye who on windows thus prolong your shame,
And to such arrant nonsese put your name,
The diamond quit—with me the pencil take,
So shall that shame but short duration make;
For lo! the housemaid comes in dreadful pet,
With red right hand, and with a dishclout wet,
Dashes off all, nor leaves a wretch to tell
Who 'twas that wrote so ill, or lov'd so well.

VIRGINIA.

At a Court of Admiralty held at the Capitol in the City of Williamsburg, the 22d day of June, 1787.

ORDERED that publication be made in the Virginia Gazette for one year from this time, that there is in the hands of the Marshal of this Court the sum of 462l. 13s. 2d. being one moiety of the nett proceeds of the sale of a certain schooner and her cargo of RUM and SUGAR which was taken up at sea by James M'Donald, master of the ship Grange, and John Boyle, master of the ship Ann, in lat. 36. 47 long. 50. 25. west from London, not having any papers or a living creature on board, and by them libelled in this Court; the said schooner is a heavy looking clump, very old, of about 60 or 70 tons burthen, has been sheathed with copper, which is taken off, and is newly ceiled with very broad plank, has some large strops of iron across her bow and bend, and is supposed to be a northward built vessel. The cargo of rum is marked MP, HP, MP, and MB, and the sugar marked HP. The person or persons entitled to the same upon proving their right to the Court, will receive the above moiety.

(A Copy)

Teste WM. RUSSELL, Register.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE & LOT

Lying on the main road between GILLIS's creek,
And Mr. MAYO's,
About a quarter of a mile from ROCKETT's.

The house is new, 44 feet by 16, with a smoak house, kitchen, stable, &c. all new, also a very large garden, newly inclosed. It will suit either a public or private family, and is an exceeding good stand for a TAVERN. Cash, tobacco, land, or negroes will be taken in payment. Any person who is desirous of purchasing, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living on the premises.

JAMES BENNET.

I have also for sale,

ANOTHER HOUSE,

Adjoining the said LOT,

Which I will dispose of on the same terms.

Richmond, July 15, 1787.

Will be exposed to Sale,

Pursuant to a decree of the Worshipful Court of Charles City county, on the first Wednesday in October next, at Charles City COURTHOUSE, being Court day,

Four hundred acres of valuable

LAND,

Lying on Chickahomony river,

Belonging to the estate of WILLIAM GREGORY, deceased,

Late of the said county of CHARLES CITY.

The said land is of an excellent quality, and well adapted to the culture of tobacco or grain.—Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers, on their giving bond with approved security to

THE EXECUTORS.

JULY 23, 1787.

THOMAS BREND,

BOOK BINDER & STATIONER,

NEAR THE MAKKET HOUSE,

RICHMOND.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he is supplied with a large assortment of paper of the very first quality; that he can furnish merchants, with ACCOUNT BOOKS of all sorts, made and ruled to any pattern given; county court clerks and sheriffs with record and every other kind of books fit for their different purposes, but to be short, he will endeavour to furnish all and every one, man, woman, and child, with blank books to suit all their purposes.

He has on hand a variety of

LATIN, GREEK, and FRENCH SCHOOL

BOOKS,

Dictionaries of various languages.

A few copies of

STARK's JUSTICE,

ARE STILL ON HAND.

Also just come to hand

A few copies of a Defence of the Constitutions of government of the United States of America, by

JOHN ADAMS, L. L. D.

Member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of

BOSTON.

And Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, now at the Court of

GREAT BRITAIN.

This publication is worthy the perusal of every good American

☞ He has also for sale some house furniture, consisting of one pair of four feet walnut tables, one mahogany chest of drawers, one mahogany candle stand, and four walnut close stool chairs, which he will sell cheap for cash.

N. B. He will give good wages and constant employ to a journeyman BOOKBINDER that is a sober man, and understands blank work well. No other need apply.

Richmond, July 9, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT AND NEWLY FINISHED

DWELLING HOUSE,

PLEASANTLY SITUATED,

ON a public part of Shockoe Hill, lying about 300 yards from the new Capitol, convenient to an excellent spring of water; the lot belonging thereto is well inclosed with a good strong pailing, and has every necessary out house for the reception of a small family.

I have also to Rent,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS,

Two TENEMENTS,

Well calculated for the reception o families,

One, immediate possession will be given, the other at Christmas next; they are situated near the one above.————Any person inclinable either to purchase or rent, may know the terms by immediate application to

MANN SATTERWHITE, Jun.

Richmond, July 9, 1787.

Now Selling,

BY THE PRINTER HEREOF,

THE POOR SOLDIER,

A Comic OPERA,

In two acts.

M'MURRAY's MAP

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

To merchants, owners, and Captains of vessels in the West India trade.

THE Administration of the French West India islands, finding that the indulgence they have shewn to some Captains of vessels from the United States, who had unknowingly omitted to take passports from His Majesty's Consul, Vice Consul, or Agents, has given occasion to many to consider as an useless formality, which the orders of the Court have made an express condition for the admittance of the said vessels into the French Colonies; they have given positive directions to the several Custom Houses in said islands, to refuse admittance after the 15th of April last, to every vessel not supplied with a passport.

☞ Passports will be delivered without any fees, as formerly, at the Consulship office, in Norfolk.

June 26, 1787.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 17, 1787

AS I intend to leave this state (for some time) about the 15th of next month on account of my ill state of health, I publickly call on all those indebted to me, to come before that time and settle their accounts, and those to whom I am indebted to bring in their accounts, and receive payment.

JOHN RHODMAN.

For Sale,

A LIKELY ACTIVE

NEGRO WOMAN,

ABOUT EIGHTEEN YEARS OLD,

Accustomed to house business.

For terms inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE & LOT

IN THIS CITY,

WELL SITUATED FOR BUSINESS,

ALSO

AN UNIMPROVED LOT,

ON SHOCKOE HILL.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

JULY 23, 1787.

TAKEN up in Prince Edward, on Spring creek, a bay MARE, about thirteen years old, four feet five inches high, has some saddle spots on her back, a hanging main, and switch tail, paces naturally. Appraised to six pounds ten shillings.

P JAMES GRAHAM.

TAKEN up in Lunenburg county, within four or five miles of the courthouse, a small bright bay MARE, four feet four inches high, seven or eight years old, branded on the near shoulder S, and on the near buttock L, with a star in her forehead, and a small snip on her nose, not docked. Appraised to seven pounds.

JOHN CLARKE.

County Court clerks, merchants, sheriffs, naval officers, and others may be furnished with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the shortest notice, by the Printer hereof, viz.

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

REPLEVY BONDS.
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.